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IMMIGRATION AND THE MELTING POT

No migration of humanity the world has ever known has equalled! that which set in in 1832, and still continues, with North America as the know that this surmise was true only objective point, says the Christian in part, but at the time it served to Science Monitor. Previous to the year named the number of immigrants to the United States annually had not exceeded 27,000. In 1830 and 1831 the number each year was below 24,000. In 1832 it rose to 60,000. rose and fell from this on until, in 1854, it passed the 400,000 mark. In the early years of the Civil War it fell to less than 90,000, but from this on its general tendency was upward until it reached 623,000 in 1892. After ground. The danger of an invasion of north. While the Confederate conthat there was some decline, but in 1900 it began to climb again and the subsequent statements have shown. number of foreigners arriving in 1907 General Beauregard many years after was 1,285,349. The total from the the war said that his plan was to cross year first named to last year was the Potomac above Washington and to the regular army wore their old more than 28,500,000 for the United had he been supported by Davis and States alone. Canada is receiving now from European countries at the rate of over 200,000 immigrants a grants to the United States and Can. that the Maryland legislature was to Union blue and Confederate gray or teenth Illinois.

ada will average at present over 1,-It is something of a task to provide southern army crossing the river from for these strangers materially, but Virginia to support this move, if necthe two english-speaking nations of essary. At that time the secession elethe continent are doing it, and where ment controlled nearly two-thirds of loading. It was not till near the end proper distribution of the new arriv- both houses. It was because of this als takes place, they are doing it report that many of the secession well. Even in the congested districts of the great cities there has been no serious lack of employment in recent years, and nothing bordering upon abject poverty among those willing and practically ending the session. able to work. Generally speaking, the industries of the United States and these moves and regarded the danger Canada have absorbed the immigrants as imminent. Two of McClellan's letas fast as they have arrived.

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The War Fifty Years Ago

Washington Finally Guarded Effectually by Strong Defenses Against Confederate Attack --- Secessionist Members of Maryland Legislature Arrested---Union Armies Now Number More Than 300,000 Men. Uniforms on Both Sides Still Confusing --- Old Muzzle Loaders In Universal Use--- "Dixie" Song Becoming Popular --- Only Minor Engagements During Week Ending September, 1861.

BY JAMES A. EDGERTON. (Copyright by American Press Associa-

tion, 1911.1 URING the last half of September, 1861, there were still wild reports in the northern newspapers that the Confederates intended to attack Washington. The current dispatches had it that the southern army in the vicinity of Manassas was nearly 200,000 strong, a grossly exaggerated report, and that it designed either to assault the capital or to invade Maryland, assist the secessionists to take the state out of the Union and thus cut Washington off from the north.

There was just enough color of probability about these stories to alarm the Union states. Before the end of September both ghosts were effectually laid, however, and never afterward

returned to haunt the dreams of the

lovalists. It was at about this time

that a correspondent of the New York

Tribune reported a direct attack on

Washington impossible. After a care

ful examination he stated that the Un

ion people did not renlize the strength

of the chain of forts about the capi-

tal. He surmised that the Confeder-

ate commanders had a good idea of

these defenses, however, and for that

reason they would never attack. He

also came to the conclusion that the

army at Manassas was not intended

to take the offensive. It was there

to defend the road to Richmond. The

most it hoped to do was to provoke

an attack, not to make one. We now

reassure the north. Color was lent

to it by the fact that on Sept. 27 the

Confederates abandoned Munson's hill,

the Federals.

and two days later it was occupied by

Arrest of Maryland Legislators.

Thus ended the fear of a direct at

tack on Washington, a fear for which

there had never been any considerable

Johnston the movement doubtless

and pass an ordinance of secession, the

the Union members refused to meet

and departed for their homes, thus

General McClellan was active in all

ters at this time are of interest. On

"He (the president) sent a carriage

for me to meet him and the cabinet at !

General Scott's office. Before we got

through the general 'raised a row with

me.' I kept cool. In the course of the

conversation he very strongly intimat-

ed that we were no longer friends. I

Sept. 27 he wrote:

would have been made.

the programming increasing a programming a lead around a programming Carried and the first parameter and consider the province of the 1955.

said nothing, merely looked at him and bowed. He tried to avoid me when we left, but I walked square up to him, looked him in the eye, extended my hand and said, 'Good morning, General Scott.' He had to take my hand, and so we parted. As he threw down the glove and I took it up. presume that war is declared. So be it. I have one strong point-that I do not care one iota for my present position."- In another letter McClellan said: "You have no idea how the men brighten up now when I go among them. I can see every eye glisten. Yesterday they nearly pulled me to pieces in one regiment. You never heard such yelling."

The Greatest American Army.

If was estimated at this time that there were more than 300,000 men ip

FORT CORCORAN, FROM A WARTIME PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE MANY DEFENSES OF WASH-

. WHEN HE FEARED THAT GENERAL BEAUREGARD WAS ABOUT TO ATTACK THE CAPITAL

the northern armies, and nearly one-

third of these were in the Army of the

Potomac, which had now become the

largest, best drilled and most impos-

ing body of troops ever assembled up

to that time on American soil. No won-

der McClellan was proud of these men

and they of him. On Sept. 24 the gen-

eral, accompanied by President Lin-

coln, reviewed the cavalry and artil-

lery of the Army of the Potomac. The

growth of these two arms of the serv-

Even as late as September the uni-

forms of the soldiers on both sides

were variegated. The zouaves-and

there were regiments of these in both

armies-had one kind of uniform, the

regular army another, and there were

variations among the volunteers from

the several states, each state furnish-

ing perhaps a different pattern. Gen-

eral McClellan's order that there were

to be no more gray uniforms in the

Army of the Potomac had done some-

thing to correct the trouble, but there

On the southern side the variety of

dress was even greater than with the

procured whatever garb they could.

Early in the war many of the southern

officers who had previously belonged

uniforms. At Bull Run several Con-

federate regiments were in civilian

In September Washington learned of uniform was corrected, until the killing several members of the Nine-

be convened on the 17th at Frederick | butternut became well nigh universal. | Perhaps the most important action

The Vogue of the Ramrod.

ning of the war were chiefly muzzle

that the breechloader came into gen-

eral use. The Springfield rifle was the

rifles, most of which had to be thrown

on the junk heap. The Enfield was a

better gun than many of these foreign

makes, however, and came into exten-

The muzzle loaders made it neces-

sary for the men to bite their car-

tridges, which were not made of brass,

but of a tough paper, which was twisted

into a sort of knot at the powder end.

This knot had to be bitten off by the

soldier, who needed good front teeth.

The powder was then poured into the

gun and the ball rammed down. Using

this slow method the men were sup-

posed to load and fire about three times

sive use in the north.

The arms on both sides in the begin-

was still danger of confusion.

Maryland was more real, however, as | gress had prescribed gray, the troops

members were arrested. On Sept. 18 favorite. The north imported many

ice was a revelation to the country.

INGTON BUILT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1861 UNDER DIRECTION OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN

a minute. The use of the ramrod occasioned many wounded hands and sleeveless arms. While it was possible to conceal the body behind low breastworks, the ramrod hand had to be extended, an easy target for the sharpshooters in the opposing army. Jefferson Davis once said that the habitual use of firearms by the men of the south made up for their lack of military training and rendered them superior to the northern troops at the beginning of the war. The western soldiers were also familiar with the rifle and shotgun, which may have had

cesses of the western armies. Origin of "Dixie."

something to do with the early suc-

Despite the hardships, exposure, insufficient food and clothing, long marches, hard labor in digging trenches and throwing up defenses and the danger to life and limb, the soldier's life had its bright side. Life in the open, comradeship and adventure were his, and if the food was scarce and hard to chew it was relished with an appetite equal to masticating and digesting anything less formidable than leather or sheet fron.

One of the beguilements of the camp and march was singing. I have already told of the northern songs, also of "Maryland." "Dixie" was just now coming into its greatest vogue. Strange as it may seem, "Dixie" was written by a northern man, Daniel Decatur Emmett, and early in the war was used in the north almost as much as in the south. It was a favorite with President Lincoln, "Dixie" was a minstrel song, first sung in New York in 1859. - At the very beginning of the war it was featured in a play

in New Orleans. This was at the

time the city was in a fever of ad-

miration for her famous zonave regi-

ment, the "tigers," and at the psycho-

logical moment in the play several

men in the zouave costume marched

on the stage led by a woman singing

"Dixie." When she came to the line

"I wish I was in Dixie, hooray, hoo-

ray!" the crowd went wild. The plece

was encored seven times. The next

day it was being sung and played all

over New Orleans and spread like

Minor Engagements.

Aside from the siege of Lexington,

there were no important engagements

in the closing days of September. At

Blue Mills Landing, on the Mississippi.

the First Iowa was attacked on the

17th by a force of 4,000 Confederates.

The Union men retired in good order

and, on being re-enforced during the

night, made ready to renew the fight

in the morning, but the foe in turn had

withdrawn. The Union loss was five

killed, eighty-four wounded and six

missing; Confederate loss unknown.

On the same day 400 Confederates

were defeated by 600 Federals at

Mariatown, Mo., the southerners losing

100 horses and most of their tents and

supplies, also seven killed. The Union

men had only three killed, but among

these was Colonel Johnston. The next

news of an O. and M. train going

of this period, second to Lexington.

was that at Papinsville. Mo., where

General Lane surprised a considerable

force of Confederates and defeated

them after a stiff fight, capturing their

tents, wagons and supplies, also 100

prisoners. In this action seventeen

Union men were killed and forty Con-

On Sept. 24 at Romney, western Vir-

ginia, General Kelley attacked a force

of Confederates and drove them out of

the town, following the route of Colo-

nel Lew Wallace several months ear-

lier-Union losses, three killed and ten

wounded; Confederate losses, thirty-five

killed. The next day at Chapmansville.

also in western Virginia, was another

slight action, resulting in a Union vic-

tory, the Federals losing only four kill-

ed and nine wounded, while their op-

ed and forty-seven prisoners.

dress. Gradually, however, the matter through a bridge near Huron, Ind.,

wildfire throughout the south.

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